

§ 154.1415

§ 154.1415 Air compressor.

Each vessel must have an air compressor to recharge the bottles for the air-breathing apparatus.

§ 154.1420 Stretchers and equipment.

Each vessel must have:

- (a) Two stretchers or wire baskets; and
- (b) Equipment for lifting an injured person from a cargo tank, hold, or void space.

§ 154.1430 Equipment locker.

One of each item of equipment under §§ 154.1400 and 154.1420 must be stowed in a marked locker:

- (a) On the open deck in or adjacent to the cargo area; or
- (b) In the accommodation house, near to a door that opens onto the main deck.

§ 154.1435 Medical first aid guide.

Each vessel must have a copy of the *IMO Medical First Aid Guide for Use in Accidents Involving Dangerous Goods*, printed by IMO, London, U.K.

§ 154.1440 Antidotes.

Each vessel must have the antidotes prescribed in the *IMO Medical First Aid Guide for Use in Accidents Involving Dangerous Goods*, printed by IMO, London, U.K. for the cargoes being carried.

Subpart D—Special Design and Operating Requirements

§ 154.1700 Purpose.

This subpart prescribes design and operating requirements that are unique for certain cargoes regulated by this part.

§ 154.1702 Materials of construction.

When Table 4 references one of the following paragraphs in this section, the materials in the referenced paragraph must not be in components that contact the cargo liquid or vapor:

- (a) Aluminum and aluminum bearing alloys.
- (b) Copper and copper bearing alloys.
- (c) Zinc or galvanized steel.
- (d) Magnesium.
- (e) Mercury.

46 CFR Ch. I (10–1–14 Edition)

(f) Acetylide forming materials, such as copper, silver, and mercury.

§ 154.1705 Independent tank type C.

The following cargoes must be carried in an independent tank type C that meets § 154.701(a):

- (a) Ethylene oxide.
- (b) Methyl bromide.
- (c) Sulfur dioxide.

§ 154.1710 Exclusion of air from cargo tank vapor spaces.

When a vessel is carrying acetaldehyde, butadiene, ethylene oxide, or vinyl chloride, the master shall ensure that air is:

(a) Purged from the cargo tanks and associated piping before the cargo is loaded; and

(b) Excluded after the cargo is loaded by maintaining a positive pressure of at least 13.8 kPa gauge (2 psig) by:

- (1) Introducing a gas that:
 - (i) Is not reactive;
 - (ii) Is not flammable; and
 - (iii) Does not contain more than 0.2% oxygen by volume; or
- (2) Controlling the cargo temperature.

§ 154.1715 Moisture control.

When a vessel is carrying sulfur dioxide, the master shall ensure that:

(a) A cargo tank is dry before it is loaded with sulfur dioxide; and

(b) Air or inert gas admitted into a cargo tank carrying sulfur dioxide during discharging or tank breathing has a moisture content equal to or less than the moisture content of air with a dew point of -45°C (-49°F) at atmospheric pressure.

[CGD 74-289, 44 FR 26009, May 3, 1979, as amended by USCG-2014-0688, 79 FR 58285, Sept. 29, 2014]

§ 154.1720 Indirect refrigeration.

A refrigeration system that is used to cool acetaldehyde, ethylene oxide, or methyl bromide, must be an indirect refrigeration system that does not use vapor compression.

§ 154.1725 Ethylene oxide.

(a) A vessel carrying ethylene oxide must: